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Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

R E P O R T
of the
Medical Officer
of Health

For the Year 1964

OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Brynmenyn,
Glam.

With the Compliments

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

R E P O R T
of the
Medical Officer
of Health

For the Year 1964

OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health :

B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.)

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate

F. B. FISHER, M.R.S.H.

(c) CLERICAL

Miss JEAN GRIFFITHS

(d) RODENT OPERATIVE

E. PRITCHARD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor H. V. CHILCOTT

Councillor E. D. Broom	Councillor E. J. Lake
Councillor P. Corcoran	Councillor J. Lawrence
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Davies	Councillor R. J. Lewis, B.E.M.
Councillor G. Davies	Councillor E. J. Merriman
Councillor G. Evans	Councillor L. Phillips
Councillor T. Evans	Councillor W. Ll. Rees
Councillor F. J. Fisher	Councillor G. H. Rhodes
Councillor E. S. Griffiths	Councillor A. L. Tatchell
Councillor B. Howells, J.P.	County Councillor I. O. Thomas
Councillor W. Jones	Councillor Mrs. M. Williams
	Councillor F. B. Wood

Mr. CHAIRMAN and COUNCILLORS

This is the sixty-sixth Report of the Ogmore and Garw Council drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/65 Wales.

Both the birth and death rates were lower than those of last year.

The number of deaths of children under one year was thirteen. The infantile mortality rate was an increase on 1963. The notifications of measles was a half of the previous year. Unfortunately, a large number of whooping cough cases were notified in the early part of the year. During the winter, numerous children suffered from colds and persistent coughs which simulated whooping cough. Similar cases were common in some other areas in South Wales. The cases of scarlet fever were mild in type and few needed hospitalisation. It is gratifying to observe that only five cases of food poisoning were notified in spite of the constant movement of the population, the predilection for the purchase of cold cooked meat and meat pies and the increasing number of those eating at canteens, cafés, etc. None were traced to any food consumed. Supervision and the co-operation of those engaged in the retail food and distribution of food are of a high order.

There were a few isolated cases of sonné dysentery. These presented no problem. The notifications of two cases of puerperal pyrexia were unusual since this infection is now relatively uncommon. Unfortunately, there was an increase on last year in tuberculosis notifications but less than half the number of deaths.

This year, there was one fatality as the result of road accidents in the area and the number of those seriously injured on the roads was much less.

As regards Slum Clearance, we have with us an increase of the problems of last year, that is, the necessity of finding accommodation for those who dwelt in subsiding areas (the extent of which is still an uncertain factor) and for those who live in the condemned prefabricated buildings at Bettws with the result that numerous young couples with children still have to live in unsatisfactory accommodation. The acute problem is neither slum conditions nor overcrowding but shared accommodation—the young couple living with the older. This is fair to neither party—the young couple suffer from the restraint which those of an older generation must inevitably either by word or look impose upon the younger—the children which in the beginning might be a joy to the older members soon become more than they can cope with and they feel that, having brought up their own families, they should be permitted to pass their later years in peace.



Statistics of Fresh Claims to Sickness Benefit

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE FIGURES

Councillors spend many hours uncomplainingly exploring every possible avenue in their endeavours to obtain houses quickly.

As regards this acute housing problem in an area where there are so many sub-standard houses, I feel that there is some reason for the small number of improvement grants which have been applied for. Could the procedure for obtaining these grants be made easier ?

In my contact with the general public I am often appalled by the fact that they have no certain knowledge of how their money is spent and what services are made available by their Council.

The attendance of the press at committees serves in some measure to publicise the economics and the general working of the Council. However, much of the foundation and build up of various schemes is discussed and formulated in sub-committees at which the press do not attend. Hence, the debates and planning which often are the most interesting section of local government are not publicised sufficiently and perhaps for this reason curiosity is not stimulated. As this generation has more facilities for education than ever before an active interest in local government should be encouraged. For these reasons, I feel that the practice of holding sub-committees without the press is a retrograde step.

Since the frontiers of clinical medicine are pushing forward at such a rapid rate social medicine must also adapt itself or the full benefits of this unique health service will not be fully realised.

The interest in public health has increased since the meetings now have a night to themselves and I wish to thank all members for their patience during the meetings.

I also wish to thank all the staff for their contributions towards the preparation of this report. The graphs were drawn by Mr. F. B. Fisher and the records kept by Miss Jean Griffiths.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Unemployed

On		Male		Female		Total
16/1/61	.....	51	.....	49	.....	100
15/1/62	.....	50	.....	65	.....	115
14/1/63	.....	105	.....	78	.....	183
31/12/63	.....	60	.....	68	.....	128
31/12/64	.....	56	.....	58	.....	114

Registered Disabled persons placed in employment during the 12 months mentioned :

			Male		Female
1960	.....	.....	34	.....	—
1961	.....	.....	19	.....	5
1962	.....	.....	9	.....	—
1963	.....	.....	2	.....	—
1964	.....	.....	7	.....	—

Pneumoconiotics and Silicotics on the Disabled Persons' register :

On		Male
16/1/61	.....	86
17/4/62	.....	109
17/4/63	.....	105
20/4/64	.....	92
23/6/65	.....	125

The Disabled Persons' register included the names of 342 men and 27 women on April 20th, 1965 compared with 323 men and 28 women on April 16th, 1964.

Remploy Limited, Industrial Estate, Bridgend employ 40 persons from this area.

Seven persons were accepted for training or rehabilitation courses in 1964.

On December 31st, 1964, the number of miners in each mine were as follows :—

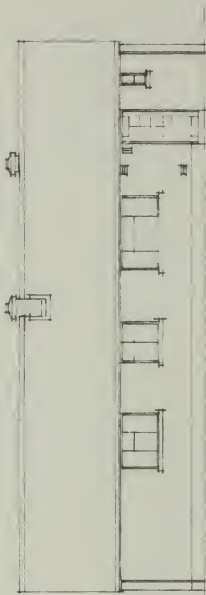
Ffaldau Colliery	.....	866
Garw Colliery	.....	634
International Colliery		365
Wyndham Colliery		845
Western Colliery	.....	595
Penllwyngwent Colliery		372
Ogmore Washery	.....	47
Garw Washery	.....	24
Total		3,748

This was a decrease of 37 on the number employed on 31/12/63 but on 31/12/63 there was a decrease of 244 on the number employed on 31/12/62.

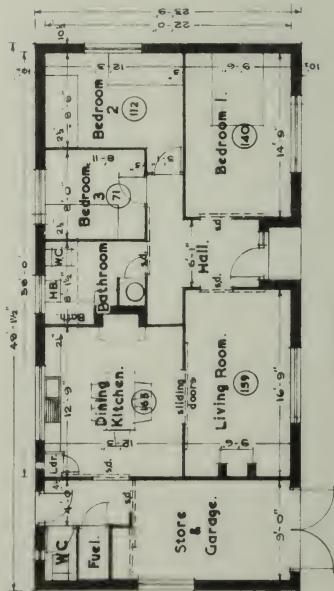
No new canteens or improvements have been introduced during 1964.

The integration of Wyndham and Western Collieries is expected to be completed by the middle of 1965.

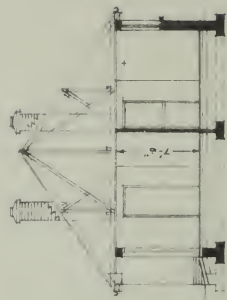
No other projects have been completed or commenced during 1964.



REAR ELEVATION.



PLAN:



SECTION:

<u>FLOOR AREAS</u>	
TOTAL AREA	1034 sq. ft.
GARAGE STORES & W.C.	198 " "
NET HOUSE AREA	836 " "

OGMORE & GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
PROPOSED BUNGALOW FOR DISABLED PERSON
AT DANYBRYN, EVANSTOWN, GILFACH GOCH.

Scale 8 feet to an inch.

W. T. HARRIS, A.R.I.C.S.
SURVEYOR & ENGINEER.

THE DISABLED

I cannot emphasise too strongly the need, whenever possible, of handicapped persons being employed. In the present structure of society, anyone, who is not working, labours under a tremendous disadvantage.

He is not only an economic liability to his family and the state but also is deprived of the advantages of meeting and mixing with other members of the community. He becomes resentful and an introvert.

The fact that he is unable to earn the wages which he receives should be no barrier to his employment since he is in that class to whom the world owes a living to compensate him in some measure for his inability to lead an ordinary untrammelled life. There is sufficient good will in this council to aid these "deprived" and various schemes are afoot.

A bungalow designed for a disabled person compelled to use a wheel-chair has been built at Evanstown. This is adapted interiorly so that he may move freely in his wheel chair and be independent as to his personal needs.

The plan is most ingenious and has proved extremely successful.

THE FORESTRY

During 1964, 250,000 trees were planted including larch, pine and spruce.

About five miles of new roads were constructed and older ones improved.

Through various reasons, the number of employees was reduced and is now about seventeen including about eight juveniles.

It is intended to plant a further 150 acres of ground at Pwll-y-Carn where further road making is planned.

The production of pit wood will amount to about 1,000 tons per annum for the next few years plus the production of posts, stakes, Christmas trees, etc.

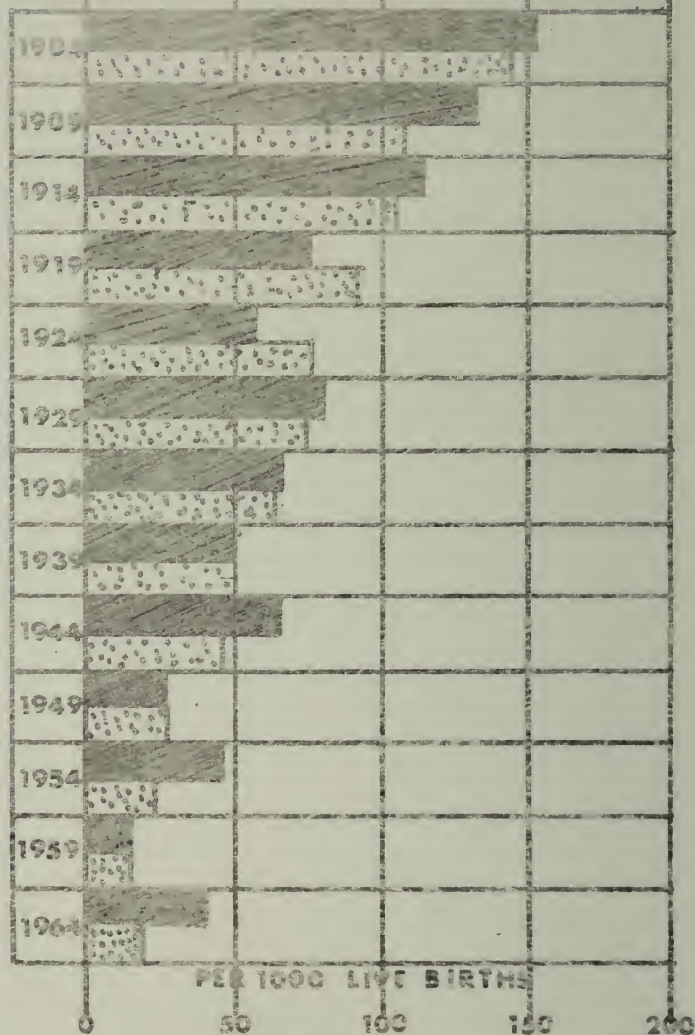
STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	17,924
Estimated mid-year population	20,890
Number of inhabited houses	6,392
Rateable value	£337,488
Products of a penny rate	£1,300

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births :	347	169	178
Illegitimate	18	12	6
Birth Rate (Recorded)	16.61		
Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor	17.11		
Still Births :			
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	11.3		
Total live and still births	351		
Deaths	258	147	111
Death Rate (Recorded)	12.35		
Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor	15.31		
Infant deaths	13	8	5
Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 total live births			37.46
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			25.9
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			25.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per total live and still births)			37.04
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.1
Deaths from puerperal pyrexia causes			Nil
Deaths from measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from malignant neoplasm (all ages)			32
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			Nil
Deaths from cerebro spinal fever (all ages)			Nil

0 50 100 150 200
PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



Omore/Garw

England/Wales

Infantile Mortality

OGMORE & GARW COMPARED WITH ENGLAND & WALES

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England &										
Wales	15.0	15.60	16.10	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.20	18.4
Glam.	15.10	15.76	16.31	16.4	16.24	16.65	17.03	17.21	17.62	17.83
Ogmore										
& Garw	14.79	16.19	15.28	17.44	16.4	15.05	18.49	16.82	19.66	16.61

Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales
the administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England &										
Wales	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.20	11.3
Glam.	13.09	12.27	12.27	11.88	11.95	12.19	12.41	12.27	12.65	12.02
Ogmore										
& Garw	12.10	12.28	11.54	11.42	11.68	13.46	11.87	11.35	12.66	12.35

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were thirteen deaths of infants under 1 year during 1964, one more than during 1963 and the same in number as 1962. Nine were less than a week old, and all died in hospital.

Of the four who died in 1-3 months group the two who died of pneumonia lived in damp conditions in basements.

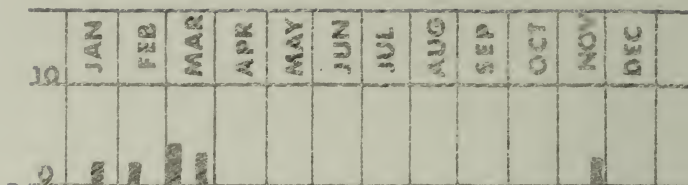
Intensive research is maintained on the reason for infant deaths.

72% of the infants born in this area were born in hospital compared with 63.9% for the Glamorgan County and 67% for the Mid-Glamorgan area.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1964

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age

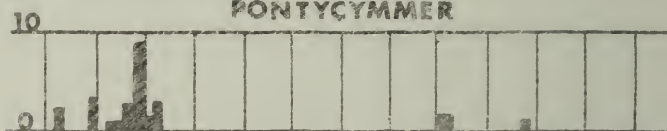
	Under 1 year										Total	
	1 hour	12 hours	24 hours	1-3 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months		9-12 months
Asphyxia due to aspiration of gastric contents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Spina Bifida	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bilateral pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity with Neonatal pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Haemolytic disease of new born	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lumbar meningo-myelocoele	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	13



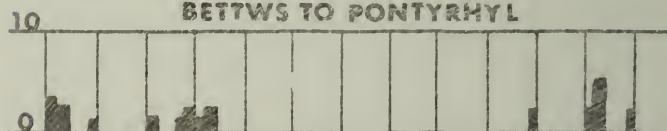
BLAENGARW



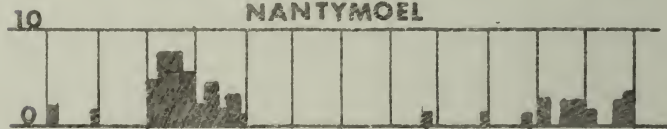
PONTYCYMMER



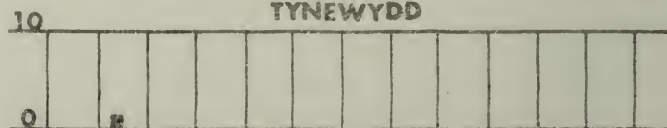
BETTWS TO PONTYRHYL



NANTYMOEL



TYNEWYDD



ABERCERDIN

MEASLES 1964

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever :

There were 31 cases of scarlet fever notified as compared with 51 in 1961, 41 in 1962 and 21 in 1963. All the cases this year were mild and without complications.

Measles :

There was a decrease in the notifications of measles—191 compared with 382 in 1963. The highest number notified was in February. After this month there was a sudden drop.

Whooping Cough :

There were 109 notifications of whooping cough compared with 3 last year.

Dysentery :

There were 9 notifications compared with 148 last year.

Food Poisoning :

There were five notifications compared with four in 1963. Three of the patients were under five years.

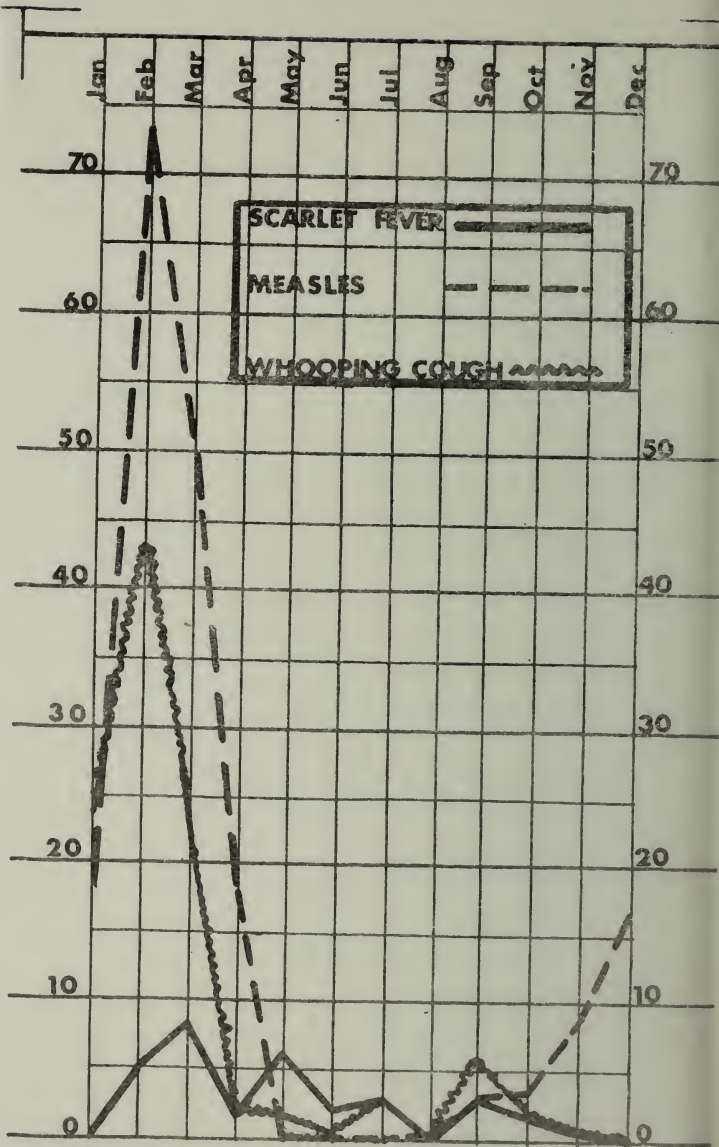
Meningococcal Meningitis :

One case was notified. The patient made an uneventful recovery. There were no cases in 1963 and 4 in 1962.

Infectious diseases from this area are nursed at Blackmill and Cefn Hirgoed. Preventive medicine has made such strides that one block in Blackmill previously used for infectious diseases is now used for pre convalescence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1964

<i>Diseases</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	17	73	51	19	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	16	191
Dysentery	—	1	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	1	—	5	5	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	5	8	1	6	2	3	—	3	2	1	—	31
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	23	43	21	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	2	—	109
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1



**Infectious Diseases
Notified During 1964**

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE WARDS DURING 1964

	B	P	B-P	N	T	A	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	2	27	—	31
Measles	12	74	26	23	55	1	191
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1	17	—	20
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Sonne Dysentery	—	3	2	—	4	—	9
Erysipelas...	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Whooping Cough...	1	12	29	5	41	21	109
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1964

<i>Diseases</i>	Under 5		6-14		14-44		45-65		65 & Over		Age Unknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	4	—	1	—	2	4	3	1	2	3	—	—	20
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL CASES OF FOOD POISONING

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Food Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>Agent Causing Outbreak</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Results of Investigation</i>	<i>Probable Origin of Infection</i>
1 & 2	1½ & 5 yrs.	Infants	Loose stools	.... Unknown	.... Salmonella Typhi- murium.	2	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	The boy went on a visit to London where he was taken ill. On his return to Nantymoel, food poisoning was diagnosed. The time interval suggests he was infected while away outside the area. The sister probably contracted this infection from her brother.
3	1....	Infant	Diarrhoea, fever and sickness.	.... Unknown	.... Salmonella Stanley.	1	Positive Salmonella Stanley.	Unknown.
4	36...	Housewife	Diarrhoea, vomiting with severe abdominal pains.	.... Unknown	.... Salmonella Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	Unknown.
5	18....	Scholar	Loose stools	.... Unknown	.... Salmonella Typhi- murium.	1	Positive Salmonella Typhi- murium.	On investigation it was found that the day previously this patient had attended a party in Swansea and spent the day with relatives. Both his father and himself complained of feeling ill but subsequent swabs showed that only the boy was positive, his father being negative. On further investigations with the family it was found that the mother had eaten exactly the same food as the other two but showed no symptoms. He was admitted to Blackmill Hospital and subsequently discharged after the infection had been cleared. No one attending the party in Swansea was taken ill.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) NUMBER OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
1	2	1	Nil	4

(b) NUMBER OF CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1

(c) NUMBER OF SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) NUMBER OF FATAL CASES.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. PARTICULARS OF FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Causative Agent	Family outbreaks			Other outbreaks			Total No. of cases
	No.	Number of cases		No.	Number of cases		
		Notified	Otherwise ascertained		Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified :							
(a) Chemical poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Salmonella—Typhimurium Stanley	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 1	2 1	— —	4 1
(a) Staphylococci including toxin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cl. botulinum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Cl. welchii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Other bacteria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causative Agent not identified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	1	3	3	—	5

3. FOOD POISONING SINGLE CASES.

Causative Agent	Number of cases		
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	Total
Agent identified :			
(a) Chemical poison	—	—	—
(b) Salmonella— Typhi-murium	2	—	2
Stanley	1	—	1
(c) Staphylococci— including toxin	—	—	—
(d) Cl. botulinum	—	—	—
(d) Cl. welchii	—	—	—
(f) Other bacteria	—	—	—
Causative agent not identified	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	—	3

4. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella type	Number of outbreaks		Number of cases involved in outbreaks	Number of single cases	Total Number of cases
	Family	Other			
Typhi-murium	1	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	1	—	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS

There was a marked increase in the number of notifications of tuberculosis in 1964 compared with those of 1963. There were 13 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with five in 1963. There were three notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with two in 1963.

Amongst the 13 pulmonary notifications, 6 males and 1 female were in the higher age group ; 3 were in an early stage of the disease, 7 were in a moderately early stage and 3 were in an advanced stage. 1 elderly recluse was found after his death to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

There was no difficulty in admission to hospital after notification.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1964

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Age Periods								
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—64.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 & Over	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	2	2	1	1	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths 1945-64 in the Ogmore and Garw Area.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1945	18	17	6	7	4	5	2	0
1946	23	14	7	10	9	8	0	3
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	0	0
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	0	1
1949	11	24	5	7	7	6	0	0
1950	11	12	4	5	4	5	1	1
1951	7	3	1	4	7	4	0	1
1952	12	13	3	5	8	3	0	1
1953	22	12	4	3	6	1	0	2
1954	12	16	1	2	1	2	1	0
1955	9	18	2	1	3	4	0	0
1956	7	11	0	0	1	3	0	0
1957	5	5	2	2	4	0	1	0
1958	8	7	1	3	1	1	1	1
1959	12	9	5	2	0	0	0	0
1960	11	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
1961	10	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
1962	5	1	0	2	2	1	0	0
1963	4	1	1	1	4	1	0	0
1964	11	2	2	1	1	1	0	0

The following is a classification of the environmental circumstances of the tuberculosis patients who were notified during 1964. The length of time between notification and admission to hospital and the length of time in hospital is also indicated.

Grade I—Good houses, not overcrowded ; Grade II—A good house but overcrowded ; Grade III—Poor house but not overcrowded ; Grade IV—Poor house and overcrowded ; Grade V—Bad from every point of view.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Type of House</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Period between Notification and admission to hospital</i>	<i>Length of stay in hospital</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	73 (M)	I	Retired Miner	16 days admitted to Cefn Hirgoed.	2 weeks	Pulmonary.
2	13 (M)	II	Scholar.	Notified 1/1/64	Resident at Hendre School. Mentally handicapped.	T.B. of the right knee.
3	49 (M)	I	Miner	7 days	5 months	Pulmonary.
4	43 (M)	III	Labourer	3 weeks	4 months	Pulmonary.
5	9 (M)	I	Scholar	Notified 9/3/64. Attending Orthopaedic Clinic.	Not admitted to hospital.	T.B. tenosynovitis of right wrist.
6	45 (F)	I	Housewife	Admitted before notification.	1 month	T.B. of the fallopian tubes.
7	66 (F)	I	Housewife	1 month	3 months	Pulmonary.
8	35 (M)	I	Crane Driver	5 days	3 months	Pulmonary.
9	71 (M)	II	Retired	6 days	Still in hospital	Pulmonary.
10	47 (M)	I	Miner	5 days	3 months	Pulmonary.
11	38 (F)	I	Housewife	Not admitted. Notified 23/10/64.	Refused admission	Pulmonary.
12	65 (M)	I	Retired Miner	8 days	Still in hospital.	Pulmonary.
13	24 (M)	I	Shop Assistant.	5 days.	Still in hospital.	Pulmonary.
14	2 (M)	I	Infant.	1 month.	Still in hospital.	Pulmonary.
15	50 (M)	I	Colliery Bath attendant.	Admitted before notification.	6 days in Sully, discharged and then re-admitted to Cefn Hirgoed. Still in hospital.	Pulmonary.
16	38 (M)	I	Miner.	Notified 20/6/64.	Refused admission.	Pulmonary.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1964

	Malignant neoplasm Stomach		Malignant neoplasm Lungs and Bronchus		Malignant neoplasm Breast		Malignant neoplasm Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
50—59	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	6
60—69	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	10
70 & Over	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	13
Total	6	3	6	—	—	2	—	4	3	8	32

There were six deaths from lung cancer during 1964, compared with 10 in 1963. Of the 6 men who died 1 was a retired electrical fitter, 1 a mason, 1 a colliery deputy, 1 a retired policeman, 1 a retired colliery pumpsmen, 1 a retired coal hewer. 2 were heavy pipe smokers and 4 were heavy cigarette smokers.

ACCIDENTS

During 1964 the following accidents occurred to children under ten, who as a result required hospital treatment.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Accident</i>
10 months	Fell and fractured knee.
11 months	Fell and bruised hip.
11 months	Fell and fractured knee.
1 year	Swallowed caustic soda.
3 years	Fell and bruised forehead and chest.
4 years	Knocked down by dog.
2 years	Scalded.
1 year	Swallowed aspirins.
2 years	Had finger in door, brother closed the door on his finger.
3 years	Hit by a stone while playing.
4 years	Knocked down by van.
5 years	Fell off slide in children's playground onto concrete. Head injury.
5 years	Pushed over a wall in school by another child. Dislocated elbow.
7 years	Fell over wall in garden.
7 years	Fell off chair.
7 years	Injury to left wrist.
7 years	Fell off swing in playing field.
8 years	Fell over the door step. Severe bruising of forehead and face.
9 years	Playing and fell over onto his shoulder.
10 years	Fell over swing. Fractured left radius and ulna.
5 years	Fell off his scooter. Injury to head.
5 years	Knocked down by car.
7 years	One of six passengers in a car. The car went into a tree—fractured both legs.
8 years	Fell and injured left shoulder.

BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL

Medical	Monday	p.m.
	Wednesday	a.m.
	Thursday	a.m.
	Friday	a.m.
Diabetic	Tuesday	a.m.
Surgical	Tuesday (Post operative)	a.m.
	Tuesday	p.m.
	Wednesday	
	(Minor operations)	p.m.
	Thursday	p.m.
	Friday	p.m.
Paediatric	Wednesday	a.m.
	Thursday	a.m.
Orthopaedic	Monday	a.m.
	Wednesday	a.m.
	Wednesday	p.m.
	Thursday	a.m.
	Thursday	p.m.
	Friday	a.m.
	Friday	p.m.
Obstetrics and Gynaecological	Monday	a.m.
	Friday	p.m.
	Saturday (alternate)	a.m.
Ante-Natal	Wednesday	p.m.
	Thursday	a.m.
	Thursday	p.m.
	Friday	a.m.
Ante-Natal Booking	Tuesday	a.m.
Post-Natal	Monday	p.m.
Ophthalmic	Tuesday	p.m.
	Friday	a.m.
Neurological	Tuesday	a.m.
Dental	Friday (alternate)	a.m.
	Wednesday (alternate)	p.m.
E.N.T.	Monday	a.m.
	Thursday	p.m.
	Friday	p.m.
	Tuesday	p.m.
	Thursday	a.m.

Sub-Normality	Monday (alternate)	a.m.
Psychiatric	Monday Wednesday Friday	p.m. p.m. p.m.
Radiotherapy	Friday (second and fourth in month)	a.m.
Radiology	Daily	
Geriatric	Wednesday (alternate)	p.m.
Dermatology	Wednesday	a.m.

The ambulance service is controlled by the County Council. The control station is at Aberkenfig and there is a depot in each valley.

There is an emergency call 919.

The national policy at the time of writing is to re-organise the ambulance service. It is possible that the control may be moved to Neath but the depot may still remain within the valleys.

GERIATRIC CARE

The facilities provided by the state for the care of the elderly are in themselves of the best. If, there be one fault, it is that of inflexibility in classification. The home care facilities which enable the elderly to remain in their own home are vital factors in preventive geriatrics. However, would it not be possible for arrangements to be made for short stays in residential hostels as well as in hospitals at any time when the elderly person fails to cope, so that they might, at least, foster the hope of returning to their own home. Those who are admitted to hospitals as chronic cases are assessed in due course with the possibility of their being admitted to residential hostels but this takes time. The irrevocability and inflexibility of their position is often a source of deep distress and depression to the elderly person. The Geriatric Unit, the Welfare Department, and the Local Authority must work in unison so there is possible quick transfer between the accommodation which each provide. There should be better facilities for a to and fro movement.

Meals on wheels will begin in the Evanstown area at the beginning of next year as for this purpose, the area is to be incorporated with the Llantrisant area, the Council making monetary contribution.

In the Ogmore Valley and the Garw Valley investigations are in progress with regard to the needs and the implementation of this scheme.

In this area the Local Authority have built two bedroomed bungalows in Bettws, and Evanstown, and are building flats in Pantygog which are adapted for the elderly. These are to be followed with one bedroomed units.

A scheme for the construction of sheltered accommodation consisting of a group of 18, one-bedroomed units with a warden in charge has now been adopted. This site will be in close proximity to the Welfare Home in Bettws with meals on wheels provided and the possibility of sharing in the entertainment provided in the Welfare Home.

During the year, a day hospital for the aged was opened attached to the Geriatric Hospital at Maesgwyn. The patients are rehabilitated by courses in physiotherapy and the results have been most encouraging. Ambulances collect the patients from their own homes and convalescent hospitals. They really look forward to and enjoy the change.

Arrangements are now made for elderly people to enter hospitals for short periods in order that those tending them may have holidays.

Holidays at very much reduced rates were arranged for pensioners and those who took advantage of these concessions were loud in their praise of the accommodation and the facilities provided.

HOUSING

In this area with the exception of the top end of Evanstown, no one lives under slum conditions—in the true sense of the word.

Overcrowding is unusual. Admittedly, there are groups of houses where slum conditions might prevail were it not for the innate cleanliness and care of the inhabitants. Such houses are in the valleys and in the cases where they are owner occupied, they are soon brought to a standard reflecting credit on the purchaser. When others reach such a standard of disrepair that the landlord does not find it economic to spend money on them they should be bought by the Council for repair and improvement. In these valleys, where building is not permitted, to maintain existing structure is vital. As we have experienced, demolition leaves insoluble problems for the houses remaining in the street.

An effort should be made to stop the drift away from the valley. In this way, it is hoped trade will be kept in the area and new life will be instilled into the organisations and institutions.

We have now reached an era when teenage marriages are an accepted factor in the modern age. These bring frightening and terrible problems to the parents of these children who occupy council houses. They have one of two courses either to ask permission to sub-let to their children in which case they fear eviction or to hide the fact that their married children are living with them. Either course involves much anxiety and stress. It is better for these youngsters to live for a time with parents in order to benefit by their aid and experience than to search for accommodation often impossible to obtain especially when a young baby is involved. The members of the Council and of the Public Health Department are constantly meeting this problem. It is not the fault of these unfortunates that the Council has not produced sufficient for their needs.

Would it not be better to accept sub-letting as normal and such tenants be entered on a register so that the real housing needs of the area might be assessed ? This problem has not been brought to our notice when the houses in question are privately owned. Is it not time that there should be rethinking with regard to this delicate social problem ?

It is most disappointing that "planning" does not encourage private building either on the fringe or in the valleys, with the result that those who are or have been exemplary citizens but are anxious to own new property are compelled to quit the area in which they have spent their lives. This includes the would be house-owning young, those approaching retirement and the retired types of persons which are so useful in organisations. Cannot something be done to make planning permission less stringent so that would-be houses owners would be tempted to build within the valleys where land is cheaper and surroundings more attractive than in the congested noisy areas of the big towns? Often, both young and old from this area who have been forced to buy expensive houses in Bridgend have lamented the fact that they lack friends and miss the kindly companionship of their contemporaries left behind. We hope that factories soon will be opened in the area ; for this reason we need to maintain a balanced, virile community, to stop the flow outwards from the valleys and to encourage a surge inwards but nothing can be done unless the "planners" realise the need and appreciate the opportunity of building within the area.

There are still 562 applicants on the housing list, 294 on the Garw list, 188 on the Ogmore list, and 80 on the Evanstown list.

HOUSING

The number of houses built during 1964 are as follows :—

Evanstown :

6 Old People's Bungalows.
1 Disabled Persons' Bungalow.
14 (2) Bedroom Houses.

21

Bettws :

16 (2) Bedroom Houses.
6 (3) Bedroom Houses.

22

also 1 private house built.

Total—44 built during the year.

All were occupied at the end of the year.

On the new building sites, the problem has been the concentration of young people with young families. The older generation is left behind in the older parts of the valley. This creates difficulties from both points of view. The young people miss the older generation when they need baby sitters or when in financial and matrimonial crises they need advice. In the case of sudden illness their proximity gives a feeling of security and relief. On the other hand, the grand parents miss the younger members of the community when they are well and even more so when they are ill. The building of Old People's bungalows on the new sites have in many cases solved this problem. The older people are glad to move near their children in delightfully situated labour saving bungalows and the young ones are pleased to welcome them.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

There were 23 samples of ice-cream taken during the year. All were passed as satisfactory.

MILK

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 :

Up to the 30th September, 1964, there were no new licences issued in this area. Since 1st October, 1964, when the above Regulations came into force and "Tuberculin Tested" licensing discontinued, a licence to retail "Untreated" milk has been granted to E. M. Price, Abergarw Farm, Brynmenyn. This licence unless suspended or revoked will operate for five years.

This farm is to operate pipe line milking.

There have been no other applications for a licence to retail " Untreated " milk from producers in this area.

WATER

No major developments in the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board's Undertaking were carried out during 1964.

No further supplies to farms were connected.

Effective soda-ash treatment to prevent plumbo-solvency at the Nant-y-ci source was continued without interruption. Routine sampling of raw and treated waters for chemical and bacteriological analysis continued throughout the year.

Samples of water from selected sources were also submitted for total beta activity analyses.

99.8% of the houses are joined to the main excluding farms.

There are no stand pipes.

RAINFALL, 1964

Month	Pontycymmer	Nantymoel
January	2.01	2.16
February	2.95	3.63
March	5.32	6.49
April	5.39	6.00
May	5.27	5.44
June	3.76	3.03
July	9.72	9.47
August	5.24	5.73
September	3.41	3.83
October	5.69	6.07
November	9.56	10.61
December	13.91	16.04
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Total	72.23	78.50
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Long Term Average	81.21	86.51
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% of L.T.A.	88%	91%
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REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

86 Ogwy Street, Nantymoel

Appearance in two foot tube	Pale green clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	....	....	....	30
Reaction, pH value	....	....	....	7.0
				<i>parts per million</i>
Total Hardness	....	....	....	32
(a) Temporary	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent	....	....	....	—
Chlorides (expressed as Cl.)	....	....	....	11
Nitrates (expressed as N)	....	....	....	0.1
Nitrites (expressed as N)	....	....	....	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.006
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F.	....	....	....	—
from N 80 Permanganate	....	....	....	—
Metals	....	....	....	—
Residual Chlorine	....	....	....	Nil
Volume of Sediment	....	....	....	1
Microscopical Examination of the sediment	....	....	....	Trace Amorphous debris

Remarks—

A clear, almost neutral, soft water of good organic quality.

SWIMMING BATHS

Two were maintained, one is an open air swimming bath in the Garw valley.

Water is still drawn from a mountain stream. On a fine day attendance is good.

There is an old fashioned covered in bath in Ogmore Vale. The water is taken from a mountain stream and chlorinated by hand. It is well patronised.

This bath is being re-constructed with the most modern methods of purification and will be open summer and winter. It is hoped that it will be in operation next summer.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Description of Sample	.... Mains Supply	.... Mains Supply	.... Swimming
	.... 14 Highland Pl.,	Wyndham Coll.	Baths,
	Ogmore Vale	.... Canteen,	Pontyeymmer
		Ogmore Vale	
Probable number of coliform bacilli	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.	.... 0 per 100 ml.
Remarks	.... Satisfactory	.... Satisfactory	.... Satisfactory

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The two sewage plants, one at Shwt and one at Bettws so far are reasonably adequate but as the number of houses in Bettws increases, extensions will have to be considered.

The sewerage disposal works at Brynmenin are old, out of date and not efficient but temporary improvements are to be carried out so that the sedimentation and purification may be more effective. This combined with strict management of land filtration should help to make the works reasonably adequate until such time as the joint sewage board is in operation. The analysis of the effluent during the year has been unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory results of the analysis should act as an incentive to hasten the construction of the joint sewage board.

At Lletty Brongu, the houses have also an out of date plant. Schemes are now being considered for more efficient methods of sewage disposal.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

This area is reaching saturation point with regard to the disposal of refuse no doubt more recreational facilities will be made available by the filling in and flattening of hollows by refuse dumping.

During the year, tips have been utilised at Lewistown, Evanstown, Pontycymmer and Blaengarw. The tips unfortunately lend themselves to sheep trespass. To attain effective tipping with the minimum of nuisance strict discipline and expensive fencing are of paramount importance. In our areas, the people living near the tips are to be congratulated for their forbearance since they are not only troubled by sheep but also in summer by flies and offensive smells. Further there is a hazard of disease in sheep which can be transmitted to humans.

In the past, this Council has seriously considered the installation of an incinerator but the necessary funds were not made available to their great disappointment.

Now we feel the time is opportune for reconsidering this plan as land for tipping is becoming in short supply. With the agreement of the Council we have been looking into the most modern methods of refuse disposal

We are having continual complaints about the weight of the dustbins especially by the older people. To overcome this problem either the refuse collectors could be asked to collect the bins from where they are normally kept by the old or infirm or to allocate paper bags to this type of person.

SUBSIDENCE

Subsidence is still causing great anxiety in the upper end of the Ogmores valley. Also the lower end of Adare Street, Ogmores Vale adjacent to Fronwen School was affected, the subsidence starting about June. The N.C.B. is constantly repairing and reconstructing damaged houses. It is undoubtedly working with the maximum ability and efficiency but great inconvenience and anxiety are suffered by the tenants.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE OGMORE AND GARW AREA DURING 1964

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
1—Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	2
2—Tuberculosis (other form)	—	—	—
3—Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
4—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6—Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8—Measles	—	—	—
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10—Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3	9
11—Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	6	—	6
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	4
14—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	8	11
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16—Diabetes	—	—	—
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	16	30
18—Coronary disease, angina	41	17	58
19—Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20—Other heart diseases	16	17	33
21—Other circulatory diseases	6	6	12
22—Influenza	1	—	1
23—Pneumonia	8	5	13
24—Bronchitis	17	7	24
25—Other diseases of the respiratory system	10	—	10
26—Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	1	—	1
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
28—Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31—Congenital Malformation	1	1	2
32—Other defined and ill defined causes	10	19	29
33—Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	1
34—All other incidents	2	1	3
35—Suicide	2	—	2
36—Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 258

Causes of Death

1964

COL 1	NUMBERS				
	10	20	30	40	50
1					
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NUMBERS IN COLUMN 1 TO BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH DISEASES ON OPPOSITE
PAGE

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) — VITAL STATISTICS, 1964.

	Estimated Population 1964	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality			Peri Natal Mortality			
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000	Crude Population	Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Crude Population	Adjusted	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000	Live Births	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week	Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births
England and Wales	47,401,360	874,178	18.4	...	...	534,556	11.3	...	...	17,445	20.0	25,082	28.2
Administrative County	755,480	13,468	17.83	18.19	...	9,084	12.02	...	...	359	26.66	458	33.39
Urban Districts	526,090	9,345	17.76	18.29	...	6,450	12.26	...	...	267	28.57	335	35.18
Rural Districts	229,390	4,123	17.97	18.15	...	2,634	11.48	...	...	92	22.31	123	29.33
Health Division Constituent Districts														
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban	38,910	615	15.81	17.23	...	569	14.62	...	...	17	27.64	19	30.45
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban	29,510	534	18.10	18.10	...	343	11.62	...	...	9	16.85	18	32.91
Caerphilly and Caerphilly Urban	36,890	782	21.20	20.78	...	402	10.10	...	...	20	25.58	30	37.41
Gelligaer Gelligaer Urban	35,000	676	19.31	19.31	...	398	11.37	...	...	23	34.02	27	39.36
Mid-Glam.	15,180	281	18.51	19.07	...	164	10.80	...	...	5	17.79	5	17.54
Maesteg Urban	21,590	370	17.14	17.83	...	215	9.95	...	...	16	43.24	21	55.41
Ogmore and Garw Urban	20,890	347	16.61	17.11	...	258	12.38	...	...	13	37.46	13	37.04
Porthcawl Urban	11,880	240	20.20	23.23	...	153	12.88	...	...	5	20.83	7	28.69
Penybont Rural	44,280	955	21.57	20.71	...	506	11.43	...	...	18	18.85	28	28.87
Neath and Neath M.B.	30,520	507	16.61	17.27	...	439	14.38	...	...	17	33.53	19	36.82
Neath Rural	40,830	651	15.94	16.58	...	489	11.98	...	...	15	23.04	24	36.04
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	27,580	553	20.05	19.05	...	295	10.79	...	...	15	27.12	19	33.69
Llantrisant Pontypridd Urban	35,160	584	16.61	16.94	...	517	14.70	...	...	23	39.38	22	37.10
Port Talbot & Glyncoerrwg Urban	9,470	215	22.70	22.02	...	84	8.87	...	...	8	37.21	15	66.96
Glyncoerrwg Port Talbot M.B.	51,750	987	19.07	18.88	...	523	10.11	...	...	25	25.33	31	30.91
South East Glamorgan	42,460	800	18.84	19.41	...	457	10.76	...	...	19	23.75	27	33.17
Cardiff Rural	52,430	894	17.05	16.54	...	597	11.39	...	...	22	24.61	21	23.23
Cowbridge M.B.	1,140	12	10.53	10.64	...	11	9.65	...	...	—	—	1	76.92
Cowbridge Rural	20,430	370	18.11	19.38	...	167	8.17	...	...	8	21.62	13	34.30
Penarth Urban	21,350	372	17.42	18.81	...	271	12.69	...	...	8	21.51	6	16.04
West Glam.	13,440	215	16.00	17.44	...	146	10.86	...	...	3	13.95	4	18.35
Gower Rural	25,260	406	16.07	17.19	...	301	11.92	...	...	10	24.63	17	40.87
Llchwyr Urban	30,400	485	15.95	18.02	...	434	14.28	...	...	11	22.68	14	28.40
Pontardawe Rural	99,130	1,617	16.31	16.80	...	1,345	13.57	...	...	49	30.30	57	34.52
Rhondda Rhondda M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA

J. A. Sadler, Chief Public Health Inspector

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year are as follows :—

Housing Complaints	180
Miscellaneous Complaints received	165
Visits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts	709
Revisits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts	582
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	95
Miscellaneous Visits	152
Visits to Slaughterhouses	25
Inspection under the Shops Act	219
Investigation and visits re Food Premises	74
Ice-cream Samples Taken	23
Water Samples Taken	30
Investigation and visits re infectious diseases	87
Disinfection and disinfestation visits	43
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings	—
Inspection of Factories	3
Inspection of Swimming Baths	10
Inspection under the Rent Act	13
Visits to Caravan Site	17

HOUSING

Dealing with complaints of disrepair and unsatisfactory conditions in housing continues to be probably the most important aspect of the department's work. The proportion of owner/occupiers continues to grow and this has resulted in a reduction in the number of complaints from tenants of rented properties. On the other hand, due to the implementation of the Council's House Building programme, it was possible to make a good start on dealing with individual and groups of unfit houses.

During the year, seven Closing Orders and four Demolition Orders were made, and a further twenty-five houses in three terraces were declared Clearance Area to be dealt with by means of Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders. The problem remains as how to deal with the tenanted houses which have suffered from long periods of inadequate maintenance which, although not unfit at the present time, are in danger of becoming unfit. The high cost of repairs and the relatively low rent return on the houses usually make it uneconomic and sometimes impossible for the private landlord to repair them to a good standard.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The following is information with regard to the number of people who owned their houses in 1964 as compared with the number in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Bettws	173	178	200	202	208
Llangeinor	1,884	1,962	2,038	2,144	2,244
Llandyfodwg	1,117	1,144	1,161	1,200	1,237
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,174	3,284	3,399	3,546	3,689

143 houses were bought during 1964.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, 1964

There have been twenty-one Discretionary Grants and fifteen Standard Grants accepted during the year under the 1949 Housing Act. In each case the work was completed.

Discretionary Grants :

Nantymoel .....	.....	.....	3
Pontycymmer .....	.....	.....	2
Evanstown .....	.....	.....	1
Ogmore Vale .....	.....	.....	1
Lewistown .....	.....	.....	11
Brynmenyn .....	.....	.....	1
Llangeinor .....	.....	.....	1
Blackmill .....	.....	.....	1

Standard Grants :

Blaengarw .....	.....	.....	4
Pontycymmer .....	.....	.....	2
Ogmore Vale .....	.....	.....	9

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects and number of inspections made .....	.....	649
2.	Council House visits .....	.....	73
(b)	Revisits .....	.....	582

(c)	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(d)	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	89
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—		
	Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	43
3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Notices :—	
1.	By Owner	Nil
2.	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
4.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	89
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
1.	By Owners	65
2.	By Local Authority in default of owners	5
5.—Demolition Orders :—		
(a)	Number of houses in respect of which demoliton orders were made	4
(b)	Number of houses demolished	2
(c)	Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	7
(d)	Number of houses closed but not demolished	7
	The number of houses demolished were 2 i.e. 81 and 81a High Street, Og nore Vale.	

The number of houses on which Demolition Orders have been served were 4 i.e.

- 1. 1 Bradford Cottage, Llangeinor, 25/6/64
- 2. 2 Bradford Cottage, Llangeinor, 25/6/64.
- 3. 24 Cuckoo Street, Pantygog, 27/11/64.
- 4. 12 Sunnyside, Ogmores Vale, 27/11/64.

The number of tenements on which Closing Orders were served were 7 i.e. :—

- 1. 3 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 28/5/64.
- 2. 14 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 28/5/64.
- 3. 15 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 28/5/64.
- 4. 16 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 28/5/64.
- 5. 19 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 25/6/64.
- 6. 20 Maesteg Row, Evanstown, 25/6/64.
- 7. 25 Bridgend Road, Pontycymmer, 28/5/64.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act came into force during the year and makes provisions for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in these premises. Premises affected by the Act were required to register with the local authority. 102 premises, the majority of them shops, in fact registered. Only 14 registered premises were actually inspected during the year and the following is an analysis of the headings under which contraventions were recorded.

Temperature	6
Sanitary Conveniences	9
Washing Facilities	8
Supply of Drinking Water	2
Accommodation for Clothing	2
Eating Facilities	2
Floors, Passages and Stairs	5
Fencing of Machinery	1
First Aid Provisions	5

MEAT—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

				Cattle excluding Cows and Bulls	Cows and Bulls	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	—	146	—	—
Number inspected	—	146	—	—
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</i>								
Whole Carcases Condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	31	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than								
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	21.2	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only—</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerci—</i>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

FOOD PREMISES

Only one small slaughterhouse operates in the district and slaughtering is confined to pigs, calves and sheep which are subsequently sold in the butcher's shop connected with the premises.

An application for a Slaughterhouse Licence in respect of premises to be built at Blackmill and for which planning permission had been obtained, was not upheld by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the application was therefore refused.

Routine visits to food premises did not reveal any serious infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations and it was, therefore, not found necessary to institute any proceedings.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

(a) Factories where no mechanical power is employed :—

Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wireless Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Furniture Upholstery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Carpenters	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Boot Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Leather Product Factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Furniture Manufacturer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bedding and Upholstery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	2	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	43	3	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

Under **Part VIII of the Act** there were no out-workers.

**SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE OGMORE & GARW DISTRICT
BY THE COUNTY SAMPLING OFFICERS DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964**

Aspirins	1	Soda Water	1
Cake, Sponge, Pastry Mix, etc. 1		Soft Drinks	5
Coffee and Chicory	2	Stomach Powder	1
Cream	1	Sugar	1
Flour	1	Sweets	1
Honey	1	Vinegar	1
Milk	37	Stuffing	1
Pepper	2	Wine	1

FOOD CONDEMNED IN RETAIL SHOPS DURING 1964

Meat	266 tins	Cheese	1 lb
Vegetables	315 tins	Mixed Peel	4½ lbs.
Fruit	308 tins	Pig's Kidneys	10 lbs.
Fish.....	62 tins	Cake Mix	9 pkts.
Milk	8 tins	Sago	19 pkts.
Tomatoes	6 tins	Rice	7 pkts.
Soup	24 tins	Cereals	29 pkts.
Macaroni	8 tins	Sugar	12 pkts.
Drinking Chocolate	4 tins	Toffee Apple Mix	6 pkts.
Tomato Juice	3 tins	Assorted	
Cream	6 tins	Frozen Foods	155 pkts.
Sweets	8½ lbs.	Frozen Chickens	3
Biscuits	8 lbs.	Squash	15 bottles
Butter	6½ lbs.	Vinegar	1 bottle
Jam.....	38 lbs.	Puddings	6

RODENT CONTROL

Premises Treated

Dwelling Houses	154
Business Premises.....	16
Local Authority Premises	116

TYPE OF INFESTATION :

Rats—Major	Nil
Minor	260
Mice—Major	Nil
Minor	26

